

LABOR CLARION

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Labor Organizations Join in Celebrating President's Birthday

Labor will again join in celebrating the President's birthday on January 30.

On that day there will be a birthday ball in every American community, the proceeds again to go into the great national campaign against infantile paralysis.

President William Green of the American Federation of Labor has accepted an invitation to serve on the National Committee and to organize a National Labor Committee. He has asked Matthew Woll, A. F. of L. vice-president, to serve as secretary of that committee.

Invitations have been extended to international union presidents and secretaries to serve as members of the National Labor Committee.

Proceeds of the birthday balls this year will be divided between communities and the nation. Seventy per cent will remain in the community where raised, while 30 per cent will go into a national research fund to be expended under direction of the President to find a cure for the infantile paralysis scourge. Thus all sufferers will benefit. None of the proceeds will go to the Warm Springs Foundation.

Labor's participation in last year's celebration drew warm praise from every section, and it is the purpose of the officers of the National Labor Committee to beat last year's performance.

In responding to the invitation of Henry L. Doherty, chairman of the National Committee, President Green said he accepted with the greatest of pleasure the invitation to serve as chief of labor's committee and to be a member of the National Committee. President Roosevelt announced his approval of the plan at Warm Springs, accepting Doherty's offer to again head the national celebration movement. Labor headquarters for the celebration will be at 609 Carpenters' Building, Washington, D. C., where Secretary Woll has established offices. All communications regarding the birthday ball should be sent to Mr. Woll at that address.

Plans for the great national birthday ball for the President moved ahead with tremendous speed this week, with labor's participation taking on larger proportions.

Communications have gone forward to city central bodies and councils urging local celebrations everywhere, or participation in general community celebrations. Labor aims at a higher mark than was attained last year.

Every letter coming into labor headquarters in Washington contains expressions of enthusiasm and eagerness to have definite plans fully under way.

Under the chairmanship of William Green and the secretaryship of Matthew Woll the organization of a Labor Division of the National Committee proceeded almost to completion this week.

Among the officers of international unions who have accepted membership in the Labor Division

of the National Committee are the following: Thomas E. Burke, Plumbers; Louis Krouz, Theatrical Stage Employees; James Doyle, Coopers; M. J. McDonough, Building Trades Department; John B. Haggerty, Bookbinders; James Starr, Textile Workers; A. E. Causey, Mississippi State Federation of Labor; James C. Shanessy, Barbers; Frank Morrison, A. F. of L.; Sidney Hallman, Amalgamated Clothing Workers; T. A. Rickert, United Garment Workers; Daniel J. Tobin, Teamsters; H. C. Fremming, Oil Workers; J. A. Phillips, Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor; Edward J. Volz, Photo Engravers; Louis Leonard, Iron, Steel and Tin Workers; Joseph N. Weber, Federation of Musicians; Florence Curtis Hanson, Federation of Teachers; Leo E. George, Post Office Clerks; A. O. Wharton, Machinists, and Edward Flore, Hotel and Restaurant Employees.

The San Francisco Labor Council decided at its last meeting to take an active part in the local celebration, and appropriated funds to help carry out the plans.

BANS POLITICS IN CENTRAL COUNCIL

As a result of recent election incidents, the St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union has adopted an amendment to its constitution which closes the door to all political indorsements or political discussion on the floor of central body meetings. Any officer of the labor body making a political indorsement in the name of his or her office, the amendment provides, will be automatically deposed.

Green Urges Purchase Of Union Label Goods

President William Green and Secretary Frank Morrison of the American Federation of Labor have addressed a special communication to all affiliated organizations, in support of the current label campaign being conducted by the Union Label Trades Department, which is under the direction of Secretary-Treasurer I. M. Ornburn.

The letter, which is of special importance to all members of organized labor is in part as follows:

"If every member of organized labor and every worker's friend would when making purchases demand goods bearing the union label and would patronize only those merchants who display the shop card, the cause of organized labor would be most wonderfully advanced. I appeal to the officers and members of organized labor to keep this fact steadily in mind.

"May I urge the greatest degree of co-operation on the part of national unions, state federations of labor, city central bodies, and local unions in the purchase of union-made goods and in the extension of patronage to merchants displaying the union shop card? The American Federation of Labor is co-operating wholeheartedly with the Union Label Trades Department in the support of the union label and the union shop card. The power lies within our own hands. We can achieve success if we will only try."

Striking Gold Miners Firm in Demand for Recognition of Union

"We'll stand pat. We won't go back to work until our demands are met."

Such in effect was the answer of the 600 striking miners of Jackson and Amador County to the ultimatum of the mine owners that unless the miners returned to work on December 17 the four mines involved would be closed down forever.

In the meantime the miners and their dependents have been assured that no one in the Mother Lode district will be allowed to go hungry. The California State Federation of Labor last week caused to be circulated among the trade unions of the state an appeal for funds to augment the relief program instituted by the San Francisco Labor Council and the State Federation of Labor, and the unions are responding in a manner gratifying to the relief distributors and to the officers and members of Local 48 of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers.

Further assurances of help were given by Homer P. Muller, head of S.E.R.A., who declared that "no one will go hungry." "We'll take care of everyone in need," he said. "We're not interested in the strike. To us the miners' families are human beings in need of clothing and food."

The Eureka Central mine, one of the properties affected by the strike, has declared its willingness to arbitrate the demands of the miners, but with the stipulation that they first resume work. It was expected that the Argonaut, Kennedy and Amador mines, also involved in the strike, would make a similar offer.

But Joseph Casey, representative of the American Federation of Labor, who has been in charge of the relief plans of the State Federation of Labor and the San Francisco Labor Council, declares that the offer is not made in good faith. "The mine operators want the crews to return to work with no assurance of union recognition," said Casey, "and this the miners refuse. They are willing and anxious to arbitrate their demands, but the recognition of the union is essential. Newspaper talk that the end of the strike is in sight is erroneous so long as the operators refuse to deal with the union."

Timothy A. Reardon, director of the State Department of Industrial Relations, has taken an active part in the endeavor to bring about a settlement of the dispute. He said he had sent Labor Commissioner Joseph Creem to confer with the miners and the mine officials, and said he himself would enter the conferences. He declared that a "starvation policy" on the part of the operators would be futile in getting the men back to work because of the policy of the federal government in feeding the strikers.

A delegation of the striking miners, accompanied by Representative Casey, has been conferring with Reardon this week, but apparently nothing has resulted except the qualified offer of the Eureka mine to arbitrate. The spokesman for that

(Continued on Page Two)

Publishers Terrify Recovery Officials

In withdrawing his own appearance and that of all other representatives of the American Newspaper Guild from the N.R.A. hearing on amendments to the newspaper code which fixed maximum working hours and minimum wages, Heywood Broun, president of the Guild, said:

"We had come here prepared to show you that on the average an American newspaper man must work for twenty years before he achieves a salary of \$40 a week, and the fictitious quality of the publishers' proposals which, when translated into dollars, mean no contribution to re-employment or additional purchasing power."

"We are withdrawing now," he continued, "because of the extraordinary action of N.R.A. in forcing reopening of the Jennings case. On Monday, the Guild had won. On Tuesday we learned the case had been reopened. At whose request? Not at the request of the Guild or Mr. Hearst, the two interested parties, but at the request of the acting general counsel for the N.R.A."

"When and if N.R.A. purges itself," Broun continued, "we will return. We charge definitely that on this occasion and several former ones N.R.A. has allowed itself to be terrified by the publishers."

"We are going back to the picket line in Newark, where Guild members called a strike on the Newark, N. J., 'Ledger.'"

The amendments before the hearing were to establish under the code a work-week ranging from forty hours in cities over 50,000 population to forty-eight hours in cities and towns of fewer

than 25,000. Additional hours might be worked in emergencies if compensated by off time. The wage amendment specified minimums ranging from \$25 per week for news workers in any city over 750,000 population to \$12 per week in any city or town of less than 25,000.

Broun's protest was the sequel to the action of the National Labor Relations Board, which, after ordering the reinstatement of Dean S. Jennings by the San Francisco "Call-Bulletin," rescinded the order the following day. Jennings was discharged for his activities in the Newspaper Guild.

SAMPLE OF "CO-OPERATION"

A lengthy manifesto has been issued in the form of a committee report to the United States Chamber of Commerce in which it is urged that "the National Industrial Recovery Act should not be re-enacted nor extended" upon its expiration June 16, 1935. They would permit industries to work out codes to suit themselves, subject to governmental approval or rejection, but not subject to change or continuous regulation. Section 7-a would be eliminated entirely in the Chamber's plan, which will be submitted to a referendum vote of the membership throughout the country in time for their lobbyists to get busy at the next session of Congress.

N.R.A. Defers Action on Proposals To Curb Sale of Prison Products

The National Industrial Recovery Board has designated its chairman, S. Clay Williams, Sidney Hillman, member, and Linton Collins, division administrator, to conduct negotiations with F.E.R.A. to see if the latter can utilize prison labor garment production in the relief program, so as to remove prison-made clothing from the open market.

This was in pursuance of the recently published report on prison labor competition made by a special committee under presidential order, in connection with the shortening of the work-week in the cotton garment industry.

The committee reported prison production was endangering the status of this industry and the wages of its 185,000 employees.

The board put off until it can gather more data, and legal and other opinions, the committee's proposal for a \$50,000,000 P.W.A. program of reconstructing the penal systems of the states so as to take the prison factories finally out of competition with private industry while furnishing maximum labor and training to prisoners by having them produce goods for state purposes only.

It also deferred, pending further reports, action on the proposal that the N.R.A. label now used by prison plants under the prison labor compact be taken away or be made to carry the words "prison made."

Legislative Program Announced by Green

The thirty-hour week as "a partial remedy for unemployment" headed the list of measures to be presented to the incoming Congress as part of a five-point program announced by the American Federation of Labor in Washington on Tuesday last.

William Green, Federation president, named the others as follows:

An industrial disputes act patterned after the Wagner bill, which failed to pass last session; re-enactment of the National Recovery Act; unemployment insurance and old age pension, and restoration of the federal employees' salaries, cut by the Seventy-second Congress.

"Labor will propose the extension of the National Recovery Act," Green said, "retaining therein section 7-a, providing for collective bargaining, abolition of child labor, and equal, adequate representation of labor with industry upon code authorities."

"Labor will also seek equal representation with industry in the administration of the National Recovery Act."

Only through a reduction in work hours, Green said, "can the millions of workers now idle be accorded an opportunity to earn a decent living."

Concerning unemployment insurance Green advocated the cost be financed wholly by a 5 per cent tax on pay rolls. In opposing any direct levy on workers he said they would pay most of the cost anyway as employers add their cost to prices and employees buy 85 per cent of all goods.

Congressional supporters of the 30-hour week prepared to attempt to pass it quickly in the next Congress, though high officials in the administration have shown signs of opposition.

Striking Gold Miners

(Continued from Page One)

property was the only company representative to join in the conferences with Reardon and the miners.

Approximately 600 men are involved in the strike, which was called to enforce a wage demand of \$5.65 a day, an increase of \$1 over existing wages.

R. Colton, secretary of the union, is reported to have declared that the union can hold out indefinitely. "We have the backing of the American Federation of Labor," he said, "and while of course we can't eat turkey all the time and now we're down to rations, as long as we can get beans and bread and a little milk for the youngsters we'll stick it out."

Mining engineers deplored the mine operators' threat to close the mines, predicting unworked mines soon become useless—flooded with water and cave in.

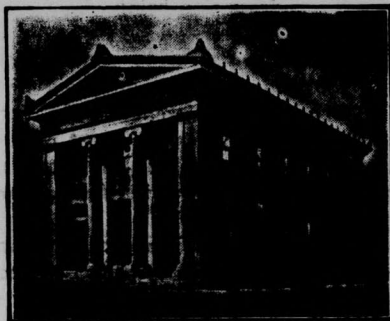
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Gain in Workers' Income Canceled by Increased Commodity Prices

Production and employment can not go on increasing unless a steady increase in workers' buying power creates a growing market for goods, the American Federation of Labor declares in its "Monthly Survey of Business." The survey notes upturns in several lines of production and says that business sentiment has apparently turned toward optimism.

Citing an increase in bank deposits, gains in department store sales, higher buying power of workers and farmers and other favorable factors, the survey says that the business world is in a better position to go ahead than at this time last year.

"In case private initiative is still unable to lift business out of the depression, however," the survey adds, "the President's aides are working on a nation-wide plan to increase production with the help of federal guaranties and put men and women back to work in industry."

Must Restore Buying Power

"In September we had 10,951,000 without work in industry. Business has devised no plan to give

these men and women their normal jobs in productive work."

Answering the question, Has workers' buying power been rising fast enough to justify a large production increase? the survey says:

"Not yet; but, given a period of rising business activity and the proper controls, it should be possible to bring back the balance of consuming power."

"Thus far the rapid increase of prices has canceled all gains in the average workers' income.... If there had been no rise in living costs the total increase in workers' monthly 'real' income would have been \$727,000,000, instead of \$430,000,000—69 per cent greater."

And Prevent Rise in Living Costs

"Part of the recent price increase was due to necessary readjustment in prices, which had fallen to very low levels in the deflation (farmers' prices particularly); part was price profiteering, and part arose from efforts of employers to pay the cost of wage increases by raising prices."

"Since much progress has already been made in

readjusting prices, the administration is now emphasizing the fact that we must prevent further rises in living costs as well as increase workers' incomes."

"How can this be done? Wage increases can be paid for by increasing production and reducing unit operating costs, instead of increasing prices. One of the chief reasons for high unit costs of manufacture today is the low level of production at which our plants are now running, particularly in the heavy industries, and the large amount of idle plant capacity which must be supported."

Balance Must Be Kept

"If we are looking forward now to a period of rising production with vast general increases in industrial income which this implies, we must remember that unless we distribute industrial income where it will buy the products of our mines, farms, factories and service industries, unless we keep a balance between producing and consuming power we shall pave the way for another depression."

Emergency Educational Program Provides Opportunity for Adults

A "Schedule of Classes" in the Emergency Educational Program for the year 1934-1935 has just been issued. It offers to adults a varied list of subjects without fees or tuition to residents of San Francisco and vicinity.

The classes are open to men and women generally who are anxious to better fit themselves in their respective fields and to those who are unemployed.

Additional classes in other subjects may be opened when there is sufficient demand.

The program is in charge of A. J. Cloud, chief deputy superintendent of schools, and Robert F. Gray, director of research, adult education and evening schools, and is directed by Arthur H. Chamberlain.

A few of the many subjects covered in the program are airplane models, Americanization, advertising, art, botany, bridge, commercial law, current events, economics, forum, labor movement, languages, lip reading, literature, music, navigation, psychology, public speaking, singing, vocational guidance and nursery schools.

"WAGES" PAID HOME WORKERS

The urgent need of a decent standard of wages and of organization for women who are working at home on small metal products is shown in a recent report submitted to the Connecticut Commissioner of Labor. This home work consists of attaching hooks and eyes, snaps and safety pins to cards and in stringing or wiring tags. The women workers are not reached by the home-work provisions of the N.R.A. In obtaining data for the report, home interviews were held with 129 of the 438 home workers whose names appeared on the pay-rolls of nine factories. The median of the families' earnings for the four-week period studied

was found to be \$6.92. Average hourly earnings per person were estimated as 7.9 cents. Not one of the families visited could support itself solely on the home-work earnings. The chief reason given by most of the employers for the home-work system—that of providing income for persons unable to work inside a factory—lost significance when it was shown that 70 per cent of the families visited had at least one unemployed member who could work inside a shop if home-work operations were performed there.

ENGLISH ECONOMIST TO SPEAK

"The Economic Consequences of Power Production" will be the subject of an address to be delivered by Fred Henderson at the Eagles' Auditorium on Monday evening next. Henderson, who is making a lecture tour of the United States and Canada, is a prominent figure in English educational and literary circles and is active in the campaign to insure a labor victory in the next parliamentary election. Tickets may be secured at 1057 Steiner street.

PROBATION FOR "WAGE CHISELERS"

Said to be the first individuals to be convicted of "wage chiseling," Charles and Gerald J. Teranova, plastering contractors on the Postoffice annex job, have been placed on a year's probation by Federal Judge St. Sure. The judge had previously announced that he intended to be as lenient as possible. The convicted men claimed they were unable to finance an appeal.

Katherine Lenroot Appointed To Important Labor Position

President Roosevelt has appointed Miss Katherine F. Lenroot chief of the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor. Miss Lenroot, who has been acting chief, succeeds Grace Abbott, who resigned some months ago.

The new Children's Bureau chief has been nineteen years in the service of the bureau, beginning as special agent in 1914. Previous to joining the bureau staff she was a deputy of the Wisconsin State Industrial Commission. She is a daughter of former Senator Lenroot of Wisconsin.

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Change of address or additions to union mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1934

Bridge Transportation

Interest of the organized workers of the San Francisco Bay district, even more than of the average citizen, is concentrated on the deliberations of the California Railroad Commission with reference to the San Francisco-Oakland bay bridge.

After an extended hearing at which the proposals of the Southern Pacific and Key System for bridge franchises were gone into, the commission closed the proceedings temporarily, reserving the right to reopen the case at any time it deems necessary. It was indicated that the decision on granting or rejecting the franchises would be forthcoming within a few days.

The position of the City and County of San Francisco in the matter as outlined by Dion Holm, assistant city attorney, is as follows:

"San Francisco, through its supervisors, officially takes the stand that the bridge will cost more because it is being built for interurban service; that the fact that the railroads will not pay a cent toward that cost places an added burden on motorists and defers the day when the bridge would become a free highway.

"The San Francisco terminal as planned would be inadequate and not fitting the dignity of this great city. The commission is asked to require a satisfactory terminal."

It is inconceivable that the proposals of the two transportation companies, which have not yet been officially filed, should be given serious consideration. From the discussions it is apparent that the only beneficiaries from the erection of the tremendously costly bridge structure would be the Key Route and Southern Pacific. Instead of bridge tolls to automobiles and railway passengers being reduced, in comparison with ferry tolls, the probability is that under the proposed franchise they would either remain at the level of the ferry tolls or be increased, and the transportation companies would have the use of the bridge without cost.

There is a ray of hope in the statement of Harrison S. Robinson, president of the bridge financial committee, to the effect that railway service over the bridge will permit lower fares than existing ferry-train rates, and that the Toll Bridge Authority hopes to set a flat rate for automobiles across the bridge and to make the auto toll lower than that now charged on the ferries.

And while the subject has been broached, why not a municipally owned car service, operated by the cities of Oakland and San Francisco, or by the Toll Bridge Authority itself?

The bridge will be paid for by the people, not by the railroads. There is no reason why the people should not benefit by lower costs.

"Overlordship of the Press"

The declaration of Heywood Broun that the N.R.A. had been "terrified" by the newspaper publishers, as revealed in the overnight reversal of a decision aimed at a discrimination by a San Francisco newspaper against one of its editorial employees, seems to be borne out by the facts.

No sooner had the order for the reinstatement of the employee been issued than there appeared in the Hearst press a broadside from Senator Thomas D. Schall of Minnesota criticising the decision of the National Labor Relations Board as "the sixth attempt of the Roosevelt administration to censor the press of the United States." Schall also claimed that Article 7 of the newspaper code had been violated. This provision is that "no modification of the code as it affects any publisher shall be binding unless he consents to it." He claimed that the President had repudiated a code after he had signed it.

John Francis Neylan, prominent San Francisco attorney, and financial adviser to Hearst, also stepped into the fracas to denounce this violation of the "freedom of the press." It is not quite clear from what Neylan says just how the freedom of the press is violated by insistence of the Labor Board that a publisher who signed a code should be bound by its labor provisions in the same manner as any other employer. But Neylan goes farther than Schall. He says the "so-called decision" bore all the earmarks of "a manifesto of a political junta." Further:

"It was designed to oust the newspaper industrial board, composed of equal representation of employers and employees, and to seize the overlordship of the press of the United States for three obscure appointed politicians."

Is it any wonder that the "terrified" board rescinded its order, with this array of artillery aimed at it? By the way, it would be interesting to learn what affinity there is between Hearst and Senator Schall.

Relieving Wealth From Taxation

The National Association of Manufacturers has published a program for the restoration of prosperity. Here are some of the most important items in that program:

A federal sales tax on all manufacturers, levied at the point of origin, and the proceeds divided with the states; abandon all forms of government competition, which, as examples, threaten industry, thwart private initiative and retard recovery; protect men in their right to work; prohibit sympathetic or general strikes or lockouts, blacklists and boycotts; do not deprive individuals or minorities of the right to bargain for themselves."

There is much more to it; but these are fair samples; and a more perfect program of reaction and ruin never was offered, not even by the Manufacturers' Association.

A general sales tax is the surest and safest device for relieving wealth from taxation and putting burdens on poverty. It is a direct tax on living expenditures. The man who must spend his entire income to maintain his family must pay taxes on all of it. The rich man, who pays only a fraction of his income on living expenses, sees three-quarters or nine-tenths of his profits go wholly untaxed.

Just how prosperity would be helped by abolishing the T.V.A., which has already reduced electric light rates in this country by many millions a year, no one has explained. On the labor clauses, when the association says that men must be protected in their right to work, it means that employers must be allowed to enlist private armies to crush strikes; and the "right" of individuals to "bargain" with great corporations is only a "right" to take whatever starvation wage the boss chooses to pay.

"It is not that you should do wrong by design,"

said the famous letter writer, Junius, to a near-statesman of his time. "The miracle is that you should never do right by mistake." The National Association of Manufacturers repeats that miracle, year in and year out.

Nation Needs Cutting

Final returns in the long undetermined New Mexican senatorial election showed Bronson Cutting apparently elected, though his opponent is contesting the result and is striving to bring about a recount. Reactionary elements opposed to Senator Cutting are undoubtedly aiding him in this move.

Senator Cutting's record richly entitled him to a return to the Senate. It was a record strongly approved by labor, which holds that to keep him out of the Senate would be a blow for progress and the "new deal." His victory was a victory for the progressive voters of New Mexico, just as Senator La Follette's was in Wisconsin. Elected as a Republican, Senator Cutting has been an independent during his term. Naturally he has been an outlaw in the view of old line politicians of both parties. But a majority of the voters of his state have supported him regardless of party labels, and the nation is the gainer for it.

Dean S. Jennings, the San Francisco newspaper man whose discharge caused all the rumpus in the Hearst camp and the change of heart upon the part of the terrified N.R.A., must feel rather puffed up when he realizes that his reinstatement involves "the overlordship of the press of the United States."

The organized workers of the country would be the last persons in the world to stand idly by and see the "freedom of the press" imperiled. They realize, however, that the only freedom that is threatened is that of the employer who, while professing to be the defender of that institution, wishes to use it for selfish and illegal purposes. There is no violation of the "freedom of the press" in insisting that the law and the code be enforced.

The bitter dispute between Yugoslavia and Hungary growing out of charges that the latter was responsible for the murder of King Alexander, and which threatened the peace of Europe, has been adjusted through the simple process of sitting down at the council table and talking it over. Thus a situation similar in many respects to that which preceded the world war has been averted. The League of Nations may be as impotent as its enemies declare it to be; but the fact remains that it provides an agency for nations to get together and settle their grievances before resorting to arms instead of afterward.

It may as well be understood now, instead of later, that in all the proposals made for unemployment insurance so far the fairly well paid mechanic and artisan have little to expect in the way of benefits. The tendency seems to be to consider a man capable of making \$1500 a year or more beyond the need of such security, despite the fact that unemployment may be just as great a hardship and terror to him as to the recipient of a lesser wage. However, given steady employment at a good union wage, the worker will in most cases provide his own security. This should be the goal of enlightened business and industry.

In all the history of the human race no one has been called upon to relieve human misery on such a gigantic scale as has this remarkable young man (Harry Hopkins, federal relief administrator). Hoover's feeding of the Belgians was a mere chore by comparison.—"Labor,"

General Labor News

Production of motor vehicles by companies belonging to the Automobile Manufacturers' Association was 24 per cent ahead of their total 1933 output in the first ten months this year.

Marble workers of Tennessee, forming an important section of the producing division of the industry, are now organized into a bona fide A. F. of L. union and have gained the right to represent all marble workers in that territory in collective bargaining with employers under the N.R.A. code.

There are now 770,794 federal workers in the entire country, as compared with 691,116 in 1920 and 917,760 in 1918, the latter figure being the high record. Last month 5000 were added in various sections of the country and 2265 in the District of Columbia. Emergency employees make up the bulk of the increase.

Immediate prospects of a nation-wide walkout of flat glass workers were definitely ended when Glen W. McCabe, president of the Window Glass Cutters' League of America, announced that he was satisfied with the agreement reached with the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, after almost three weeks of conferences.

About 75,000 Canadian railway workers will receive wage increases of 3 per cent after January 1, and another 2 per cent after May 1 next. Negotiations between the two big companies, the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific, and the standard railway unions have resulted in an undertaking of the companies to restore 5 per cent of depression wage cuts.

President Joseph P. Ryan of the International Longshoremen's Association announces that an agreement affecting about 5000 longshoremen, checkers and cargo repairmen has been signed between the association and coastal steamship companies. He said it was the first time since 1919 that the international body had served as spokesmen for stevedores employed by coastwise lines.

The New Orleans "Square Deal," R. C. Sutton, editor, which has fought organized labor in all forms, advocating the "open shop," is now appearing with the union label. On the first page Sutton said in regard to the change: "I believe that the labor man should get his fair share of the wealth of the country and for that reason hereafter the union label will appear on the 'Square Deal' and all my printing."

During the period September 15-November 1, 1934, there were seventy-three federal court actions in cases in which the N.R.A. litigation division appeared as counsel, and in all but six cases the action was favorable to the government. That is nearly three times as many actions as during the immediately preceding six weeks' period and continues the proportion of favorable decisions above 90 per cent.

An executive vice-president of the Postal Telegraph Company has charged before the Federal Communications Commission that a system of exclusive contracts held by the Western Union makes competition impossible in certain cases. The Commission has ordered a hearing to determine whether the contracts Western Union has with many railroads granting exclusive telegraph line privileges are illegal or contrary to the public interest.

The "vertical plan" of organization, as approved by the last convention of the American Federation of Labor in connection with mass production industries, is expected to be followed in the drive to organize the great steel industry, fundamental plans for which have just been completed. President Green of the A. F. of L., Michael Tighe,

president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, and others have been holding conferences in Washington with a view to the organization of the 400,000 workers in the industry.

A new type of car which may boom railroad profits and answer the railroad cry for "relief" has been completed. It has a streamlined, bulging figure, is built of pressed steel, weighs seven and one-half tons less than ordinary freight cars and has a capacity of thirteen tons more freight. Statistics purport to show that if present cars were of the new type the saving in 1932 would have covered the deficit after fixed charges on all railroads, and left \$300,000,000 for dividends. And how many railroad workers would have thus been added to the unemployment rolls?—if the question is in order under good and welfare.

Legislation establishing some form of unemployment insurance will be passed by the seventy-fourth Congress, Representative James M. Mead predicts. Mead said unemployment insurance was the one big problem which stands out above all others in the matter of social reform. "A federal law giving the states supervision and permitting the establishment of a reserve fund seems popular with members of the House," Mead continued. "We have all learned the lesson of preparedness from this depression. The fund should be established and built up in times of plenty to care for unemployed when hard times come to plague this nation."

In 1932 the International Labor Office estimated that there were about 29,000,000 people in the world looking for work and unable to get it. The I. L. O. now reports that unemployment for the world as a whole has decreased by nearly one-fourth and that if its earlier estimate was correct the number of unemployed in the world must now

stand at about 22,000,000. In twenty-three out of thirty-two countries for which statistics are available unemployment has decreased within the past year; in the other nine it has increased by various proportions. The nine countries in which it has increased are Belgium, Bulgaria, France, Irish Free State, Holland, Poland, Portugal, Spain and Switzerland.

Senator Robert Wagner has stated that he will renew efforts to have his labor disputes bill passed at the next session of Congress. The bill was originally introduced in the last Congress and was liberally supported, although it failed of passage. The bill would not only guarantee all workers the free right to organize for selection of representatives for collective bargaining but would actually ban some forms of "company unions" now existing. Organized labor generally is supporting the bill.

The N.R.A. Labor Advisory Board has appointed a committee of three to demand a larger voice for labor in the Recovery Administration. The committee is composed of William Green, John L. Lewis and Father Francis Haas. The Labor Advisory Board believes that labor should have equal representation with business and industry on the National Industry Recovery Board, of which S. Clay Williams, tobacco magnate, is chairman. It points out that the Recovery Act provides for the united action of labor and management to bring recovery and asserts that this has been virtually ignored. The committee will inform the N.I.R.B. that more labor representation is required if the charge is not to be made that the N.I.R.B. is interested in continuing the condition under which the personnel of the Recovery Administration was preponderantly chosen from industry.

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Rubber Companies Balk

The Goodrich and Firestone rubber companies of Akron, Ohio, in bringing court action to stop collective bargaining elections ordered in their plants by the National Labor Relations Board, have challenged government, President William Green of the American Federation of Labor declared in commenting on the rubber companies' move.

"Labor will insist, through the utilization of its full moral and economic power, upon the decision of the National Labor Relations Board being carried into effect," Green said.

"Apparently these rubber corporations," Green further said, "are determined that labor shall not under any circumstances engage in collective bargaining in accordance with the spirit and letter of Section 7-a of the Recovery Act.

"The attitude of the two companies is contrary to sound public policy and can only be interpreted as a challenge to government and orderly processes in the settlement of industrial disputes. Certainly they are not co-operating with labor and the government in the promotion of industrial peace and national recovery."

The Goodrich and Firestone companies petitioned the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals at Cincinnati for review of the Labor Board order calling for elections to determine whether the employees of the two companies wish to be represented by a company union or the A. F. of L. union. The petition acted to stay the board's order.

In New York City, J. D. Tew, president of the B. F. Goodrich Company, announced that the company, believing the Labor Board had overstepped constitutional grounds, will refuse payroll records or any other assistance in the holding of an employee election.

Man Bites a Dog! Cussing a Boss Is No Crime, and Foreman Gets a Break

The National Labor Relations Board has handed down a decision in an unusual case when it ordered the re-employment by the Wabash Fibre Box Company, Terre Haute, Ind., of Pearl Lawhorn, a foreman who claimed he had been discharged because he advised the employees to join a bona fide union, the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders.

This is believed to be the first instance in recent industrial history where a foreman has been victimized for activity in behalf of a real labor organization.

Usually the non-union foremen help the management put across "company unionism."

The case has several other unusual features. One is that the employees took Lawhorn's advice and joined an A. F. of L. union. The company "is now working in harmony with it," which is "commendable," the N.L.R.B. said in its decision. These relations were established after Lawhorn's discharge.

Without offering a specific program, Hale was emphatic in declaring that there must be substantial concessions all along the line—that this is no time for any one group to "crack down" on another.

Another feature is the stand the board took toward the company's claim that the foreman was fired because he was "insolent and insubordinate" toward the general manager. The board agreed that the evidence showed Lawhorn had "cussed out" the superintendent, who promptly reported the incident to the general manager and, with the latter's permission, discharged Lawhorn forthwith.

"But," said the board in its order of reinstatement, "acts or statements of an employee which, under some circumstances, might properly be so classified when, as we think is the case here, they find their origin to a substantial extent in a justified resentment against the employer's apparent opposition to the self-organization of his employees."

However, the Board did agree that if the company so desired it might relieve Lawhorn of his supervisory duties when reinstating him, but that it must offer him a place suitable in duties and remuneration with his experience and ability.

MINIMUM WAGE IN HOSPITALS

Should non-profit institutions such as hospitals be forced to pay the state minimum wage to women workers in their laundries? This issue was recently raised by some of these institutions, particularly a small group of New York City hospitals which pleaded both poverty and extensive "charitable work" as justification for paying a sub-standard wage to their laundry workers. However, the state division of women in industry and minimum wage holds definitely to the opinion that all women and minor laundry employees, wherever employed, come under the terms of the law and the order. It was pointed out in connection with this incident that sub-standard earnings increase the demand for the type of "charitable work" carried on by these institutions.

The oldest unions in the building trades are the Operative Plasterers' International Association, established in 1864, and the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, organized in 1865.

Miss Roche Installed

Miss Josephine Roche of Denver, one of the country's leading women industrialists and humanitarians, took office last Friday as assistant secretary of the treasury in charge of welfare and public health.

Ranging second only to Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins among the women in the administration, she is the third woman to be given an important treasury position.

"I welcome this opportunity to work for this great democracy—instead of a travesty as it has been," said Miss Roche after Secretary Morgenthau had administered the oath of office.

Miss Roche has been head of the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company, where she was active in promoting welfare of her workers.

Her treasury position will put her in charge of welfare of the 60,000 treasury employees, where she can work out various "human rights" ideas of President Roosevelt.

STUBBORN EMPLOYER CAPITULATES

After refusing for fifteen months to recognize Federal Union No. 18633, or even to enter into negotiations with it, the National Battery Company, of Chicago Heights, Chicago, finally agreed to the mediation of Executive Director McCarthy of the Chicago Regional Labor Board. This agreement was reached after a long hearing before the board, where evidence was presented showing a consistent course of discrimination, intimidation and coercion, as flagrant as any presented to the board since the complaint involving the Chicago Motor Coach Company.

JOHN L. LEWIS RE-ELECTED

Running without opposition, John L. Lewis has been re-elected president of the United Mine Workers of America. Philip Murray of Pittsburgh was re-elected vice-president and Thomas Kennedy of Hazleton, Pa., secretary-treasurer. They also were unopposed.

THOSE GRANDSONS

Old gentleman (entering office): "There is a boy, John Simpson, working here. May I see him? I'm his grandfather." "Clerk: "You're just too late, sir. He's gone to your funeral."—Ex.

Two Important Appointments For Wharton, Machinists' Head

A. O. Wharton, international president of the Machinists and a vice-president of the A. F. of L., has been appointed to two highly important posts in the N.R.A.

In addition to being named to the N.R.A. Labor Advisory Board, Wharton was made a member of the Recovery Administration's Advisory Council. The latter is composed of two representatives each of labor, industry and consumers, and one from the N.R.A. research and planning and the legal divisions.

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RESIDENCE FOR WOMEN
Weekly Rates: \$7.00 to \$9.00 INCLUDES MEALS
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Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices

3089 Sixteenth St., Near Valencia San Francisco

Freedom of the Press

"International Oil Worker"

The cry of newspaper publishers that their employees in demanding better wages, reasonable hours and fair treatment, are a menace to the freedom of the press is never taken seriously by the general public. No one is fooled. The freedom those fellows want is freedom to work their help long hours at low pay. They want the freedom to evade the N.R.A. edict against child labor.

To this desk comes a clipping purporting to quote John Swinton, who is labeled late editor of the New York "Times." If John said this he was on his way to be late editor, whether he resigned or not.

In reply to a toast, "An Independent Press," he said:

"There is no such thing in America as an independent press. You know it as I know it. There is not one of you who would dare write his honest opinions, and if he did you would know beforehand it would never appear in print.

"I am paid \$250 per week to keep my honest opinions out of the paper I am connected with. Others of you are paid similar salaries for similar work.

"This business of the journalist is to destroy the truth, to lie outright, to pervert, to vilify, to fawn at the feet of Mammon, and to sell himself, his country, and his race for his daily bread. You know this and I know it, and what folly is this to be toasting an 'Independent Press.'"

"We are the tools and vassals of rich men behind the scenes. We are jumping-jacks—they pull the strings and we dance. Our talents, our possibilities and our lives are the property of these men. We are intellectual prostitutes."

What John said is known to all newspaper men, and especially to all daily paper men. Freedom of the press is a myth. John said it after he had quit. If he had said it before the publishers probably would have thrown him out on the bricks so hard he would have bounced three times. That's freedom.

SHARP DROP IN RETAIL STORE PAY

The Census Bureau reports that average earnings of retail store employees in the United States dropped from \$1312 to \$986 in 1933, a decrease of 32.4 per cent. Full-time employees decreased 30 per cent, from 3,833,581 in 1929 to 2,703,325. A 28 per cent rise in part-time employment partly offset this.

UNEMPLOYMENT FIGURES

The nation is entering the winter of 1934 with 550,000 more persons out of work than at this time last year, President William Green of the American Federation of Labor said in making public the Federation's monthly unemployment report. The Federation's estimate shows 10,671,000 without work in industry in October, 1934, as compared with 10,122,000 in October, 1933, President Green said.

FOR PART-TIME FARMERS

The University of California College of Agriculture has just published a guide for those who contemplate part-time farming to add to their incomes. A survey just completed shows that more than 60 different products are produced on part-time farms in California. The bulletin stresses how such farms should be organized; types of farming practiced; and gives many suggestions and recommendations of value to owners and operators. Copies of the bulletin, No. 581, may be obtained without cost from the College of Agriculture, Berkeley.

Shop early and call for the union label.

"NEW DEAL" IN FRANCE

Vainly groping for a way out of grave economic difficulties that carry a threat of revolution, the new French government of Premier Pierre-Etienne Flandin has its eyes on a program patterned after the "new deal" in the United States. In a speech to bankers and industrialists Flandin declared that an attempt would be made to balance production with consumption and to increase world markets by breaking down tariff barriers.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTRIFICATION

With every feature of the work keyed up to new peaks of speed, the Pennsylvania Railroad announced that its electrification program, financed by the Public Works Administration, is more than 80 per cent complete so far as passenger service is concerned. All efforts are now being centered upon the goal of inaugurating through electric passenger train operation between New York and Washington early in January.

Local Garage Employees' Union Wants Fair Employees to Win

The Post-Hyde Garage, operated by Anfinsen & Braas, winner of second prize for holiday decorations awarded by the San Francisco Outdoor Garden Club last year, is again a competitor in this year's contest.

This garage, which is 100 per cent union, is making an elaborate display of Christmas and New Year's greenery and other seasonal decorations, and the members of the Garage Employees' Union are taking great interest in the contest.

Frank Henderson, business representative of the union, reports splendid progress in organization work, and is looking forward to the time when the industry in San Francisco will be practically 100 per cent organized.

Fails to Reach Goal

A total of \$1,758,304, representing 82.6 per cent of the campaign goal, was announced at the Community Chest luncheon held Friday, December 7. J. H. Threlkeld, chairman of the campaign committee, introduced Charles R. Blyth, who will serve as chairman of next year's campaign.

The cup for the highest percentage of quota attained by any of the geographic divisions was awarded to Mrs. George Oviedo, colonel of Division 20, which raised 121.4 per cent. H. Q. H. Lee, colonel of the Chinese division, which achieved 138.3 per cent of its quota, was awarded the cup for the most successful of the special divisions.

Realizing that the amount subscribed at the close of the campaign is insufficient to provide adequate support for the 95 Chest agencies throughout the coming year, Chest workers will continue to solicit further contributions and to urge those who have already subscribed to increase their pledges if possible.

Contributions may be brought or sent to Community Chest headquarters at 20 Second street, or if preferred a representative of the Chest will call at home or office. Telephone Chest headquarters, Garfield 8600.

Miss Zada Spencer recently inserted the following advertisement in a Kansas City newspaper, received 100 answers the next day, and got a good job: "Young Lady—Unreliable, dishonest, lazy, desires position; cook's helper, waitress, soda fountain, clerk, saleslady; short hours, big pay; poor references; I don't want to work but have to. Phone Linwood 8376."

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Capital Paid up \$6,000,000.00
Surplus \$4,000,000.00
Reserves and Undivided Profits . \$3,510,206.77
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PARK-PRESIDIO BRANCH Clement St. and 7th Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH Haight and Belvedere Streets
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Be not deceived by cheap cleaning. Protect the health of your family by patronizing a plant where all your clothes and household goods, including rugs, are handled under the most sanitary conditions, where your clothing stays clean and pressed longer and save them from wear.

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Run o' the Hook

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

Partial returns from last week's referendum election are: No. 1, for 4687, against 7179; No. 2, for 2654, against 9053; No. 3, for 5584, against 4822. Included in the above figures were Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New York, Chicago, New Orleans, Elmira, San Francisco, Oakland, Toronto, Duluth, Los Angeles, Omaha, Port Huron, Pasadena, and San Francisco Mailers. The combined vote of New York, Chicago and Omaha showed a majority of 2782 against No. 1.

The regular monthly meeting of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21 will be held Sunday, December 16, in Convention Hall, Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth street, corner of Capp. The meeting will be called to order at 1 o'clock p. m. As the business to be transacted at this session of the union would seem, at this writing, to be not of the usual volume, it is possible adjournment will be taken in ample time to permit of an early Sunday evening dinner.

Members of the Typographical Union were grieved to learn of the death of Mrs. Sarah E. Rankin, widow of James Rankin, which occurred in Berkeley on December 5. Mrs. Rankin, a native of Pennsylvania, was 82 years old. She was the mother of Samuel Rankin, among the best known of the followers of the graphic arts in San Francisco. Three other sons and four daughters survive her. Her funeral services were held last Friday afternoon at the family residence in Berkeley and her body was laid to rest in Alhambra Cemetery, Martinez, Calif.

Mary Helen Young, aged mother of Walter A. Young, a member of Typographical Union No. 21, died at her home in San Anselmo on December 6. Mrs. Young, who was born in Zanesville, Ohio, celebrated her ninetieth birthday anniversary on November 25 last. She had been a resident of California for more than thirty-three years. Mrs. Young was the widow of Augustus B. Young, who died in 1910, and the mother of four sons—Charles N., chief of the drafting room of the State Harbor Commission; Edgar B., deceased; Thomas and Walter A. Young. Following the farewell services last Saturday the remains were interred in Cypress Lawn Cemetery. The sympathy of his fellow unionists is extended to the bereaved Brother Young.

Death came to Marion M. Currie, beloved wife of John W. Currie of the Crocker-Union Litho proofroom, December 8. Mrs. Currie had been in poor health for more than two years. The stroke that terminated her life was suffered the Thursday preceding the day on which she succumbed. The dark angel has taken from Mr. Currie a good wife who was in the prime of life when she was first stricken—a life that had been given to the organization and perpetuation of benevolent and charitable orders. Mrs. Currie was born in Canada. She had been a resident of San Francisco and neighboring cities a number of years. A requiem high mass for the repose of her soul was celebrated in St. Paul's Church at 9 a. m. last Tues-

day. Interment of her body was in Holy Cross Cemetery. Typographical Union affiliates are offering their condolences to the sorrowing husband.

The employing printers of San Diego are complaining about department stores of that sleepy southern California town operating presses run by girls. The girls print monograms on personal stationery. This habit was in vogue at the Crystal Palace Exhibition in England many years ago. Now it seems to have grown completely out of hand in the United States. Many large business establishments in this country now have printing departments of some description—some large, some small. This condition, a menacing one to the legitimate letter-press printer, was pointed out to the San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21 in the "good old days" of hand composition by the then chairman of the union's executive committee. Notwithstanding strenuous efforts have been made to eradicate the evil, it is still a source of annoyance and aggravation not only to the employing printer but to the journeyman as well. Perhaps the only solution of the perplexing problem would be the opening of department stores by printers in opposition to and competition with those who delight in having themselves referred to as merchant princes. And some insist on asking if the teaching of printing in private and public schools hasn't something to do with this undesirable condition.

There will be no rehearsal of Typographical Union Band Sunday, December 16. Union meets in the afternoon of that day. With the enrollment of a few new members, interest in the band continues to grow.

The Newspaper Industrial Board at Washington, D. C., has sixteen cases of labor disputes on newspapers before it. Nineteen chauffeurs and deliverymen employed by the Cleveland "Plain Dealer" want to resign from their union and do their own collective (?) bargaining.

Harvard University Library, which contains more than 3,600,000 volumes of the printers' art, is the largest university library in the world. Only six public libraries surpass it in the number of volumes. These are the British Museum, French National Library, New York City Public Library, the Leningrad and Moscow libraries and the National Library of Congress.

Word comes to us that the nudists down at Elsinore have their own newspaper. Gone into the publishing business on the raw, eh? If the report is true the enterprise may serve to remove a few printers from the unemployment rolls of Elsinore.

"Newspapers are always in some devilry," observed the children of a printer long out of employment. One in Georgia got old Santa Claus to make a parachute jump. The good natured old chap did it, and now he's going around in a wheel chair, nursing a broken leg. "Why did not the wise editor himself make the jump?" query the youngsters.

The unhappy printer or unhappy proofreader—which? At the International Congress of Physics in London recently a paper on "Nuclear Physics" was printed with the title "Unclear Physics."

It's against one of the various national printing codes not to get paid for metal. In one case a printer had more than six tons of metal tied up in standing jobs in New York City for which he had not received a cent. The code authority came to the rescue of this particular printer, who is now receiving some return on this part of his investment.

Boston trade typesetters are attempting to assist commercial printers to obtain better competitive conditions.

There are fifteen trade printing plants in Baltimore, thirteen of which are members of the local trade composition association. The obstacle to putting the national code into the greatest effect

is, in most cases, the printer who owns and operates one machine and who almost invariably does work for most anything he can get.

A. E. Giegengack, the new public printer of the United States, said at a banquet in New York that his mother was a printer, and that had it not been for her he never would have been one—or occupy his present position.

A San Diego printing pressman is reputed to own enough dividend-paying stock in Oklahoma oil wells to enable him to retire from the trade. Wonder if there are any such lucky printers in San Francisco?

Clyde M. Mills, for five years president of Typographical Union No. 101, Washington, D. C., and recently elected vice-president of the Central Labor Union of the capital city, has been named as labor advisor for Division 7 of the N.R.A., which handles all labor complaints coming under the graphic arts code. He resigned his union office to take up the new job December 3.

An interesting historical souvenir of the civil war has been presented to Chicago Typographical Union by Elbert S. Gray of Elkhorn, Wis. It is the last issue of the "Daily Citizen," a Confederate newspaper published at Vicksburg, Miss., the date being July 2, 1863. "Newsprint" used was the blank side of wallpaper. Type of that issue of the "Daily Citizen" had been composed by the Southerners, and when the city was captured by General Grant a few paragraphs were inserted and a limited number of copies printed as souvenirs. The "newspaper" is encased in a glass frame, together with a Confederate \$100 note. The souvenirs will be sent to Indianapolis for exhibition at Typographical Terrace, and later probably find a permanent place at the Union Printers' Home in Colorado Springs.

Aloys Senefelder, the German who accidentally discovered lithography in 1796, while living in abject poverty, says in his autobiography: "Had I money at that time I should have bought types, a printing press and paper, and the world probably would have had to wait still longer for lithography." Undoubtedly there are many present day letter-press printers who are sorry Aloys was so poor in purse when the lithographic process of printing was revealed to him.

River Traffic at Standstill As a Result of Bargemen's Strike

Four hundred barge workers in the bay region continued on strike as the Regional Labor Board met with union representatives in an attempt to make them agree to arbitration of wage and hour disputes.

As a result of the strike six barge companies were forced to suspend operations when the strike was called, which practically suspended river traffic.

The workers are affiliated with the International Longshoremen's Association.

DEMANDS STRIKERS' REINSTATEMENT

The Textile Labor Relations Board reports that complaints are still being received that textile manufacturers are refusing to rehire workers who participated in the recent strike. The board demanded that mill owners live up to their promise to rehire strikers without prejudice. Other complaints are being received, it was said, because workers are being evicted from company houses. It was announced that "the board expects the before the strike without further delay and without discrimination."

Lord Morley once said: "Neither you nor I am entirely ourselves." His solecism was picked up by "Punch," who inquired, "Then who else am we?"

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1080 MARKET STREET JAS. A. McPHERSON

Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

The regular monthly meeting of No. 18 will be held at Labor Temple on Sunday, the 16th.

The result of the I. T. U. referendum election in No. 18 on December 5 was as follows: Proposition No. 1—For, 34; against, 13. Proposition No. 2—For, 23; against, 24. Proposition No. 3—For, 30; against, 11.

The management of the "Shopping News" will give their ninth annual banquet to employees on December 15 at the Press Club.

Fred S. Schroth of the "Chronicle" chapel and Miss Maybelle Pierce of Los Angeles were united in marriage in this city on November 28, the happy event taking place on the groom's birthday. Congratulations.

Sympathy is extended to Foreman Charles A. Pirie of the "Chronicle" and relatives on the sudden death of his mother, Mrs. Jeanette Pirie, last week in this city. Mrs. Pirie had attained the ripe age of 83 years and is survived by three sons and two daughters.

George ("Cocky") Wyatt and wife, who have been spending the summer and fall at Lompico, have returned to the city.

Another organizer for the M. T. D. U., as its vice-president, and also foreman on the New York "Herald-Tribune," went off on a "wild goose chase" in an attempt at organizing the mailers of Syracuse, N. Y., with the following amazing results: He reports that "the outlook at the start seemed very promising, but after a thorough survey of all the conditions it seemed as if it would be exercising good judgment to hold action in abeyance. A stumbling block is the youthful age of the mailers employed on the newspapers. Time and a considerable outlay of money will be necessary to complete organization work in that city." But why delegate foremen for organization work? Again it's the old story, for when M. T. D. U. officers found scale negotiations and organizing work a tough job they always had some excuse to "get from under." Similar to the experience of a famous American humorist who, with his caravan, in crossing the desert beheld a cloud of dust on the horizon which they discovered to be Arab horsemen. "Our first impulse," he said, "was to attack, but on sober second thought we decided to retreat." So it has ever been a case of retreat when M. T. D. U. officers have been called upon to stage a real fight with the newspaper publishers.

Union Product Crashes Broadway With Conspicuous Electric Sign

An eighteen-foot union-made cigarette is today one of the biggest things on Broadway, famous New York street of sights and dramatics.

The Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corpora-

TAKE
EASTMAN'S
ICE CREAM HOME—35c QUART
Keep-Cool Package, Keeps Ice Cream Two Hours
Milk Shakes as Thick as You Like
N. E. COR. VAN NESS and MARKET STREET

JACQUARD DAVENPORT BED
\$77.50

A Remarkably Well-Built Bed
for the small bungalow, flat or apartment. The quality of Jacquard and the construction is guaranteed the best money can buy for a moderate price.

Eastern Outfitting Company
1017 MARKET STREET, NEAR 6TH ST.

tion's famous penguin, whose bill, approaching that of the pelican, probably holds more cigarettes than his bellican, looms up as one of the most impressive of all the big electric signs on the famous thoroughfare.

The Kool cigarette which the well-known bird carries under his wing is eighteen feet in length, with a glow on the lighted end that is visible from any point from which the sign itself can be seen. So impressive is the sign that "Printers' Ink" took notice of its arrival.

120 RAIL WORKERS RECALLED

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad has recalled 120 shopmen to work, according to T. E. Mewshaw, master mechanic at Cumberland, Md. Some of the men had been out of work for several months. Of the 120 recalled, seventy have been assigned to the Cumberland shops and fifty to the shops at Keyser, W. Va.

The task of civilization is not to be always looking wistfully back at a good time long ago, or always panting for a doubtful millennium to come; but to see the significance and secret of that which is around us.—Christopher Morley.

Apprentice Training

Meeting on Monday of this week for preliminary organization, the California State Agency for Apprentice Training listened to a report by Chairman Archie J. Mooney on the progress, aims and objects of the movement.

The agency is a part of a country-wide movement for aid of apprentices, and was organized under an executive order of President Roosevelt, which authorized the secretary of labor to appoint a national committee on apprentice training, this organization in turn to form regional areas, and out of those state agencies to carry out the national program.

In addition to Mooney, who represented the State Department of Industrial Relations, the following members of the committee were present at the meeting: Will J. French, State N.R.A. compliance officer; J. C. Beswick, State Educational Department; William A. Granfield, State Department of Employment Agencies; Andrew Kerr, State Chamber of Commerce; Charles Langlais, Construction Industry Conference of California; George S. Hollis, State Federation of Labor; Harry A. Milton, State Building Trades Council.

WITH THE NEW DEAL WHEN PURCHASING HOME PRODUCTS



Ask for the above emblem, which represents the product of Unions affiliated with the

Allied Printing Trades Council

A Symbol of Fair Conditions for the Worker

Printing . . . Book-binding . . . Photo-Engraving . . . Cuts Stereotyping . . . Electrotyping . . . Mailing . . .

Culinary Notes

By C. W. PILGRIM

Betty's Restaurant, 2170 Geary street, has come to an agreement with our unions, and employees will get union wages and conditions from now on.

The Olympic Hotel Coffee Shop, on Eddy street, has a news vendor outside. This boss wants special consideration from our business agents and he is not going to get it. H. & E., 245 Front street, has folded up and the boss has faded from the sight of his friends. The California Cafe, on Fillmore street, which was whipped into line a short while ago after a long fight, has closed its doors. We are particularly anxious to serve the Cadillac, on Third street, in the same manner. We have a news vendor there. Bob's, on Fourth street, is another one that we would like to finish with. This house is hanging on our hands much longer than it should do. We are moving against the Koffee Kup, at Eighteenth and Geary.

Steamship clerks, tell all your friends to stay out of Foster's and out of Casserley's, at 96 Market street. We want to clean up the lower end of Market street. There are too many unfair houses down there.

The Tiddly Winks has opened downstairs at 986 Market street, opposite Sixth. This place has a full union crew and deserves your business.

On Tuesday, December 18, the election will take place for officers of Local No. 44 at 111 Jones street—not on Monday, the 17th, as erroneously reported. Members should watch the union blackboard for information.

Remind your family and friends to stay away from Foster's, all Clinton's and White Log Taverns, the Roosevelt, on Fifth, and the Pig 'n' Whistle.

Look for our union card whenever you go to eat or drink. Lots of the smaller beer joints are running in defiance of our union conditions, simply because of the neglect of this precaution. Where you see our house card, that house is 100 per cent union.

Shop early and call for the union label.

RELIABILITY

YOU MAKE NO MISTAKE WHEN YOU PLACE YOUR PRINTING ORDERS WITH A FIRM THAT HAS LIVED UP TO A GOOD REPUTATION FOR HONEST VALUES FOR HALF A CENTURY.

Friendly in Every Way!

Walter N. Brunt Press

Printing and Badges

111 Seventh Street

Phone Market 7070

YOU CAN HELP
Keep Local Workers Employed
Insist on these brands!

CANT BUST'EM

BOSS OF THE ROAD

SAN FRANCISCO'S BIG VALUES IN UNION MADE WORK CLOTHES

S. F. Labor Council

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone. Market 0056.

Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, December 7, 1934

Called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President E. D. Vandeleur.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Division 1004 of Street and Electric Railway Employees, William E. Thompson, S. W. Douglas, Leonid Bulatoff, A. R. McCarthy, Leo Scott, James E. Hogan, Henry Reiechnitzer, V. E. Allen, Thomas Regan, Maurice Nicoletti; Window Cleaners, E. Waddell, additional delegate: Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—President Green, A. F. of L., stating he will co-operate in actions requested in several resolutions adopted by this Council Friday, November 23. Board of Supervisors, have referred to Street Committee resolution relative to approaches to the Golden Gate bridge, also referred to Police Committee resolution relative to distribution of handbills. Louis H. McHowe, secretary to the President, stating that in absence of the President he has referred resolution relative to Jackson miners to the Secretary of Labor. Rochester Clothing Company, advertising union-made clothing. Perry A. Fellows, administrative officer, Washington, D. C., stating organization will co-operate to obtain appropriation from War Department for painting Presidio buildings. San Francisco Convention and Tourist Bureau, soliciting support for East-West benefit game at Kezar Stadium for Shriners' Hospital for Crippled Children. Union Label Trades Department, outlining campaign methods for the union label. Telegram from President William Green, commending Gerhardt Seger, labor representative, who escaped from concentration camp in Germany and will speak in San Francisco in the near future. Apostleship of the Sea, soliciting Christmas contributions. California State Federation of Labor, soliciting contributions for Jackson miners. From Boilermakers No. 6, stating that they claim juris-

diction over scalers; "This local claims all boiler scaling, scaling for mechanical work."

Referred to Executive Committee—Teamsters' Joint Executive Council, approving placing four garages on the "We Don't Patronize List"—Palace Garage, Fourth and Stevenson Garage, Golden Gate Avenue Garage and Evans' You-Drive. Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers, asking for declaration of unfairness of the Drake Cleaners of Alameda County. Also letters transmitting donations to Jackson miners from Federation of Government Employees, Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90, Musicians No. 6, Post Office Clerks and Tailors No. 80.

Referred to Officers—Complaint by Pattern-makers that contract for steel castings for the extension of the high pressure system has been let to a concern in the Bay district, which concern in turn has let some of the pattern work to a non-union firm in San Jose. Request of Pastemakers' Union that efforts be made to exclude non-union macaroni factories in northern California from obtaining contracts for government supplies.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—Request of Central Labor Council of Stockton, Calif., to adopt resolution opposing efforts of the medical profession to have the State Legislature amend Section 4223 of the Political Code so as to take away from county Boards of Supervisors the authority to admit any but absolute paupers to the county hospitals in California.

Requests Complied With—National Committee, Birthday Ball for the President, requesting local celebration; 30 per cent of funds to go to a national fund and remainder to local fund for treatment of infantile paralysis victims. California Senate Committee on Investigation of the High Cost of Sickness, request to send representatives to a conference in the State building, San Francisco, at 10 a. m. Friday, December 14, to discuss plans for a health insurance bill. On the first request the Council will adopt last year's procedure of co-operation with official city committee.

Resolution presented by the president and the secretary dealing with proposed grant of franchise to Southern Pacific and the Key System to transport passengers over the San Francisco-Oakland bridge, and suggesting consideration of Municipal Railway to perform such service. Adopted.

Resolution reads:

Whereas, The San Francisco Labor Council for many years has worked earnestly and effectively for the construction of the San Francisco-Oakland and Golden Gate bridges, believing that through construction of these bridges an important and necessary forward step would be taken in the solution of the transportation problems of San Francisco and the San Francisco metropolitan area; and

Whereas, In all the official discussions of the two bridges, their financing and their use, there has been little or no serious consideration given to the problem of solving the real transportation problems of this city and the metropolitan area; and

Whereas, Both bridges are being constructed by public authority, and both will finally have to be paid for by the people themselves, either through their bridge district, their state government or their federal government; and

Whereas, The San Francisco-Oakland bridge, although it is being built by the people and although it is supposed to be built for the people, is, to judge from current official discussions, to be handed over to the Southern Pacific Railway and the Key System transit companies, both of which always opposed the construction of this bridge and both of which will never, according to present plans, contribute any money toward its maintenance or construction; and

Whereas, Public statements of officials of these corporations are to the effect that finally the persons who shall pay for this bridge are the motorists, although they represent only 30 per cent of the prospective travelers over it; and

Whereas, In the public hearings concerning these two bridges sight has been lost of their ultimate aim—to give all the people in the San Francisco metropolitan area a rapid transit system of such a character that such remote communities as San Jose, Richmond and San Rafael will be within thirty minutes of San Francisco, which is the core of this area; and

Whereas, These corporations have no desire or intention to evolve such an inclusive transportation system, while the San Francisco Municipal Railway has over a period of twenty-two years proven its willingness to serve the public in the way that the public wishes to be served and at a lesser cost; now, therefore,

Be it Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council demands that, before the government of the United States, the Bridge Authority of Califor-

nia and the Railroad Commission of California authorize further expenditure of public money for a rapid transit system across the Bay bridge these governmental agencies make sure that the rapid transit system is publicly owned and publicly controlled, and that such rapid transportation actually gives to the people who are going to pay the bill the kind of a system and the kind of service they want; and be it further

Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council urges that these governmental agencies and the Public Utilities Commission of the City and County of San Francisco, which is now making a special study and investigation of plans for rapid transit system connecting up with the Bay bridges, consider the possibilities of the Municipal Railway taking over the problem of transportation across the bay and tying that service into the all-inclusive rapid transit system demanded by the people; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, the Secretary of the Interior, the Governor of the State of California, the California Toll Bridge Authority, the Railroad Commission of the State of California, and to the Mayor, the Board of Supervisors and the Utilities Commission of the City and County of San Francisco.

Report of Executive Committee—Recommended that Council declare its intention to place on the "We Don't Patronize List" the Dornbecker Furniture Manufacturing Company of Portland and the Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company of San Francisco. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Grocery Clerks report Hunken's stores still unfair. Upholsterers recited unfair competition by non-union firms. Culinary unions are indignant over propaganda by employers that union cooks were responsible for fire in St. Francis Hotel. Dressmakers have a strike on at the Jeslyn Manufacturing Company factory, on Geary street. Pastemakers thank Teamsters and Longshoremen for support. Jewelry Workers have signed a new yearly agreement. Window Cleaners have signed up all the contract shops here. Musicians are threatened with discontinuance of the Symphony Orchestra. United Garment Workers reported business improving; request for continued demand for their label. Sailors report signing up all but one of the ship companies as a result of election favorable to them which resulted in recognition of their union. Division 1004 have put in their case before the board of arbitration.

The following addressed the Council and gave interesting talks: Brother R. S. Robert of the Railway Carmen, Jack Weinberger of the Hotel and Restaurant International Alliance, Ros Mannina, vice-president of the California State Federation of Labor, and Miss Jennie Matyas, organizer of the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Report of Organizing Committee—Recommended the seating of delegates from the Hospital Stewards and Institutional Employees, No. 19816, and its affiliation with the Council. Delegates seated are M. J. Ryan, John P. Tobin and Fred Peterson. The representative of the Culinary Alliance, Brother Hugo Ernst, stated that their jurisdiction claims over this union have not been waived, but for the sake of local harmony and to acquiesce in the wishes of the membership they will offer no objection to the recognition and affiliation of this union at this time. Report concurred in with that understanding.

Receipts, \$741; expenditures, \$269.48.

Council adjourned at 10:10 p. m.

Faternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Note. All members of organized labor are requested to demand the union label, card and button when making purchases and hiring labor or services; and to patronize the Municipal Railway whenever possible.

J. A. O'C.

Christmas shoppers should ask for the label.



SAN FRANCISCO
3120 Sixteenth Street
1123 Fillmore Street
404 Kearny Street
216 Third Street
95 Fourth Street
1400 Polk Street
OAKLAND
826 Broadway
STOCKTON
124 E. Weber Avenue

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Baker, Hamilton & Pacific Co.
California Building Maintenance Co., 20 Ninth Clinton Cafeterias.
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Domestic Hand Laundry, 218 Ellis.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.
Foster's Lunches and Bakeries.
Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.
Gagnano Products Company.
"Grizzly Bear," organ of N. S. G. W.
Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.
J. C. Hunken's Grocery Stores.
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.
Market Street R. R.
Marquard's Coffee Shop and Catering Co.
Petri Wine Company, Battery and Vallejo.
Purity Chain Stores.
San Francisco Biscuit Co. (located in Seattle) Sutro Baths.
The Mutual Stores Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
Traung Label & Litho Co.
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.
All non-union independent taxicabs.

Promotional League

Official Minutes of Meeting Held December 5, 1934

The Trades Union Promotional League held its meeting Wednesday, December 5, 1934, in Mechanics' Hall, Labor Temple. The meeting was called to order by President Thomas A. Rotell at 8 p. m. and on roll call all officers were present.

Minutes: Minutes of previous meeting, held November 21, were approved as read.

Communications: Building Trades Council, minutes, noted and filed. Union Label Trades Department, requesting that new by-laws be sent for indorsement; referred to new business. Rochester Clothing Company, extending greetings of the season and stating they have a complete line of union-labeled holiday merchandise for your inspection; posted. San Francisco Tuberculosis Association, lengthy letter and report on their work, inclosing 100 Christmas seals; referred to new business. State Compensation Insurance Fund, data blank; referred to trustees.

Bills: All bills referred to the trustees for approval.

Secretary's Report: Reported on his various activities; same were approved.

Reports of Unions: Hatters' Union reported business fairly good; many non-union hats are still being sold; for your protection look for the Hatters' union label; have placed union-made hats in quite a number of Mission district stores. Tailors' Union No. 80 stated there is an upswing to their business at present and hope it will continue for some time; have been negotiating with tailoring firms making the higher grade of clothing; results are not definite yet; first time in fifteen years they have been able to sit down and talk business with these firms; Johnson Clothing Company is the only clothing store employing union bushelmen;

besides their old standby friends they have just organized McMahon & Keyer; state they are getting support of union men for their union label. Garment Workers' Union No. 131 reported they are busy just now; have big order for carpenters' overalls; shirt departments are very quiet; this should not be if all union men would be sincere and wear a union-made shirt; buy one as a gift for the holidays; whist party in Labor Temple, Thursday, December 20. Plasterers' Union reported work slack but have 100 per cent closed shop. Bill Posters and Billers' Union—Posters report work slack; are taking in new members; negotiating new agreement for the coming spring contracts; billers' report not so good. Upholsterers' Union No. 28 stated work is quiet; request you to demand the union label on any upholstered furniture you buy; are requesting the Labor Council to place the Dornbecker Company of Portland, Ore., and the Kroehler Manufacturing Company of this city on the "We Don't Patronize List." Window Cleaners' Union stated they are making progress; have practically all firms organized. Millmen's Union says it is quiet. Pile Drivers' Union reported all working. Miscellaneous Employees' Union No. 110 reported they have taken in about twenty new members and have organized over fifteen new houses; state that the Weinstein Company matter is being held in abeyance for adjustment. Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union stated work is improving. Grocery Clerks' Union No. 648 reported the J. C. Hunken stores as still unfair to organized labor. Waiters' Union No. 30 reported gaining many new members who are bartenders; look for the union house card. Molders' Union asks you to buy the Wedgewood, Occidental or Spark stoves and heaters; they are local union-made. Bakers' Union No. 24 reported they are making a campaign to organize the retail bakeries and about one hundred have signed up; shops without the union shop card are not union;

have signed up the Latin bakeries as an auxiliary. Sign Painters' Union stated work is fair.

Trustees: Reported favorably on bills. Same ordered paid.

Special Committee, By-Laws: Final action on adoption of new constitution and by-laws. Same were adopted with some amendments. Motion made and carried they be sent to the Union Label Trades Department for indorsement.

New Business: On the matter of the Christmas seals, considerable debate ensued as to their not having the union label. Secretary was instructed to get information and report back at next meeting. Purchase of them held over until then.

Good and Welfare: Discussion of non-union photo-cuts and firms using them. The Photo-Engravers' new name is now San Francisco-Oakland Photo-Engravers' Union No. 8. Discussion on affiliation of Longshoremen's Union with League.

Receipts, \$95.26; bills paid, \$100.25.

Adjournment: Meeting adjourned at 10 p. m. to meet again December 19.

W. G. DESEPTE, Secretary.

Since



1900

THE UNION LABEL
is a symbol of
Collective Bargaining.
DEMAND IT
in your clothes.

Kelleher & Browne
UNION TAILORS
716 Market Street

Directory of Unions Affiliated With San Francisco Labor Council

(Please notify Labor Clarion of any change)

Alaska Fishermen—Meets Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.
Amalgamated Clothing Workers No. 266—1141 Market.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meets Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Asphalt Workers No. 84—John J. O'Connor, 756 Ninth Ave.
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meets Wednesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.
Auto Painters No. 1073—200 Guerrero.
Bakers No. 24—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
Barbers No. 148—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Bill Posters and Billers No. 44—1888 Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Office, Room 804, 693 Mission. Meets 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bottlers No. 293—Meets 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Brewery Drivers—Meets 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meets 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 377—200 Guerrero.
Butchers No. 115—Meets Wednesdays at Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 509—Mike Guerra, 1479 Shafter Ave.
Carpenters No. 483—Meets Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Cemetery Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Chauffeurs—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 112 Valencia.
Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 1796—Office 1171 Market. Meets 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Commercial Telegraphers—220 Clunie Bldg.
Cooks No. 44—Meets 1st Thursday, 2:30 p. m.; 3rd Thursday at 8:30 p. m., 111 Jones.
Coopers No. 65—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meets 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.

Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Mabel Sutton, 2602 Sacramento.
Dairy and Creamery Employees No. 304—Labor Temple. Meets 3rd Thursday.
Dredgemen 45-C—268 Market.
Dressmakers No. 101—767 Market.
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers No. 537, Cable Splicers.
Federation of Administrators—Mary Cooney, 1701 Franklin.
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Con Davis, 485 Seventeenth Ave.
Ferryboatmen's Union of the Pacific—Ferry Bldg.
Filling Station Employees No. 19570—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple. Phil R. East, Sec., 1295 15th Ave.
Firemen and Oilers, Local No. 86—Meets 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Garage Employees—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Cutters No. 45—Meets 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meets 1st Thursday at 5:15 p. m.; 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Government Employees No. 51—S. C. Stillwell, 611 State Building.
Grocery Clerks—Meets 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood Avenue.
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meets Mondays, at 200 Guerrero.
Hospital and Institutional Workers' Union No. 19816—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Janitors No. 9—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Jewelry Workers No. 36—W. A. Bernard, secretary, 66 Byrbee. Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 101—767 Market.
Ladies' Auxiliary, Trades Union Promotional League—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, room 315, Labor Temple.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—767 Market.

Laundry Drivers—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Workers No. 26—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Sec., Thomas P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.
Lithographers No. 17—732 Harrison.
Longshoremen No. 38-79—113 Steuart.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mailers No. 18—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple. Sec., A. F. O'Neill, 739 20th Ave.
Marine Cooks & Stewards—86 Commercial.
Marine Firemen, Oilers & Water Tenders—59 Clay.
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meets Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40—Geo. M. Fouratt, Room 21, Ferry Building.
Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 89—Bulkhead No. 7.
Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90—Ferry Building.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meets Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 491 Jessie.
Molders No. 164—Meets Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st Friday.
Motion Picture Projectionists—Meets 1st Thursday, 230 Jones.
Musicians No. 6—Meets 2nd Thursday; Executive Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.
Office Employees—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Operating Engineers No. 64—200 Guerrero.
Optical Workers—H. F. McNeill, 778 10th Street.
Ornamental Iron Workers—200 Guerrero.
Painters No. 19—Meets Mondays, 200 Guerrero.
Pastormakers No. 10567—John F. Bertucci, secretary, 2572 Bryant. Meets 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.
Patternmakers—Meets 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Pharmacists' Union, No. 838—273 Golden Gate Ave.
Photo Engravers—Meets 1st Friday, 150 Golden Gate Avenue.
Plumbers No. 442—200 Guerrero.
Post Office Clerks—Meets 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.
Printing Pressmen—Office, 630 Sacramento. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—Geo. Monahan, Sec., 1123 Sutter.
Refinery Workers' Union No. 50—Warren Karry, Sec., 32 Dorland.

Retail Shoe and Textile Salesmen No. 410—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Avenue.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.
Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Avenue. Meets 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Sausagemakers—Meet at 3053 Sixteenth, Thursdays.
Sign and Pictorial Painters—200 Guerrero.
Ship Clerks' Association—Pier 3, Embarcadero.
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meets 1st Saturday, 268 Market.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Stove Mounters No. 61—M. Hoffman, Sec., Newark, Calif.
Stove Mounters No. 62—J. E. Thomas, 75 South Hill Boulevard.
Street Carmen, Division 518—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Street Carmen, Division 1004—Office Marshall Building. Meets 112 Valencia.
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 411, 163 Sutter.
Teamsters No. 85—Meets Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Technical Engineers No. 11—John Coghlan, 70 Lennox Way. Meets 1st Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Theatrical Stage Employees—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.
Trackmen—Meets 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Trade Union Promotional League (Label Section)—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Market 7560.
Typographical No. 21—Office, 16 First. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
United Laborers No. 1—Meets Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Upholsterers No. 28—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Vulcanizers and Tire Changers—R. T. Bennett, 281 Cumberland. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Watchmen—F. E. Moore, Sec., 278 Mission.
Waiters No. 30—Meets every Wednesday at 3 p. m.
Waitresses No. 48—966 Market.
Warehousemen—Meets Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Water Workers—Meets 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meets 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.
Window Cleaners No. 44—1075 Mission.

President's Column

By EDWARD D. VANDELEUR

"The Clique."—"The clique" that you knockers want to read:

What is "the clique"? 'Tis a body of men
Who attend every meeting, not just now and then;
Who don't miss a meeting unless they are sick—
These are the men that the grouch calls "the clique."

Who don't make a farce of the sacred word
"brother,"

Who believe in the motto to "help one another,"
Who never resort to a dishonest trick—
These are the men that some men call "the clique."

The men who are seldom behind in their dues,
And who from the meeting do not carry news;
Who attend to their duties and visit the sick—
These are the men that the crank calls "the clique."

We all should be proud of members like these.
They can call them "the clique" or whatever they please.

They never attempt any duties to dodge—
These are "the clique" that runs 'most every union.

But there are some people who always find fault,
And most of this kind are not worth their salt;
They like to start trouble, but seldom will stick;
They like to put all of the work on "the clique."

United Garment Workers—Christmas is only eleven days away. Please remember the union label when purchasing your Christmas gift. The United Garment Workers need your help. Buy union-made ties, shirts and shorts made in San Francisco. The Argonaut and Eagleson shirts are made in all styles and colors. What do you think of a man carrying a union card and earning union wages wearing a scab shirt?

Home Industry.—At a meeting held in room 228, City Hall, Saturday, December 8, at 10 a. m., the matter of giving preference to local labor and industry was up for much discussion. Labor and industry were well represented. A permanent organization is in the making and should the committee from labor and industry fight as well as they talk much will be accomplished.

Dairy and Creamery Employees.—Brother John Silva, business representative for the Dairy and Creamery Employees' Local No. 304, has proven himself a good organizer. Starting a few months ago, he now has a membership of over six hundred. And did he get results? Here's your answer: Members prior to joining the union received \$40 per month and board for a sixteen-hour day; now the same men, after becoming members of the union, receive \$60 per month and board, working only eleven hours. We are all proud of you, Johnnie. Keep up the good work.

Machinists' Union No. 68.—Brother James J. Beatty, one of three living charter members of Machinists' Lodge No. 68, was retired on pension

by the Municipal Railway, having reached the age of 70 years. He retired with honor to himself and the Machinists' Union. Brother Beatty is loved by all who know him. His friends in the shops of the Municipal Railway arranged a banquet in his honor, which was held at the California Hall. It would be impossible to write all the fine words of praise and good wishes offered. A beautiful radio was presented to Brother Beatty as a token of appreciation of his good fellowship for so many years. Brother Beatty was a delegate to the San Francisco Labor Council for many years and also served as a member of the Iron Trades Council.

Challenge Cream and Butter Association.—Something your wife and mother should read: "A most interesting motion picture will be shown under the auspices of the Challenge Cream and Butter Association at one of the Richmond district's oldest improvement clubs. Picture to be shown at 8 p. m. sharp. Gifts of dairy products will be made. Invite your friends." Something else your wife and mother should read: "The Challenge Cream and Butter Association is unfair to organized labor. More consideration is shown the cows than to their employees. Please do not purchase Modesto or Challenge butter. Remember the name. Do not purchase dairy products bearing the name Challenge Cream and Butter Association."

Carmen's Union, Division 518.—The following members of the Carmen's Union, Division 518, are on the sick list: Motormen Daniel Hogan, Thomas Rice, R. Mundy, S. Armstrong, F. Monahan, F. Tribou and John Perry; Conductors V. Ferritta, J. De Ferrari, William Currier, Theo Niemire, E. J. Roberts and R. Fitzpatrick. The Carmen wish them the best of luck and hope to have them back working shortly.

Grocery Clerks.—The Grocery Clerks wish to advise the delegates and their friends that the "Hunken" stores, located at Thirty-seventh and Balboa, Sixteenth and Capp, 241 Clement, Gough and O'Farrell and 720 Polk street, are unfair to the Clerks' Union. Please do not patronize any of the Hunken stores. Spend union wages with union clerks and buy union-made goods.

Aid Striking Miners

An appeal in behalf of the striking miners of Jackson, Amador County, has just been issued by the California State Federation of Labor. It is as follows:

"To the Central Labor Councils and Local Unions of California, greetings:

"Six hundred miners in California's famous Mother Lode region have been on strike since October 1 for a small increase in wages. The mine owners, with an arrogance unparalleled in history, have refused to make any concessions whatever, although the price of gold has increased from \$20 to \$35 an ounce.

"The striking miners, who only recently organized, are in dire need of assistance to maintain themselves and families. The California State Federation of Labor, therefore, calls upon the unions, central labor councils and locals throughout California to contribute toward the support of this most deserving cause. Please give as liberally as possible!

"Mail checks to Paul Scharrenberg, secretary California State Federation of Labor.

"Fraternally yours,

"EXECUTIVE COUNCIL CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR.

"By Edward D. Vandeleur, President.

"Paul Scharrenberg, Secretary."



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